

False Imprisonment

§ 35: False Imprisonment

- (1) An actor is subject to liability to another for false imprisonment if:
 - (a) he acts intending to confine the other or a third person within boundaries fixed by the actor, and
 - (b) his act directly or indirectly results in such a confinement of the other, and
 - (c) the other is conscious of the confinement or is harmed by it.

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§ 36: What Constitutes Confinement

- (1) To make the actor liable for false imprisonment, the other's confinement within the boundaries fixed by the actor must be complete.
- (2) The confinement is complete although there is a reasonable means of escape, unless the other knows of it.
- (3) The actor does not become liable for false imprisonment by intentionally preventing another from going in a particular direction in which he has a right or privilege to go.

Restatement 2d on Torts

Trespass to Chattels

§ 217: Ways of Committing Trespass to Chattels

A trespass to a chattel may be committed by intentionally

- (a) dispossessing another of the chattel, or
- (b) using or intermeddling with a chattel in the possession of another.

§ 218: Liability to Person in Possession

One who commits a trespass to a chattel is subject to liability to the possessor of the chattel if, but only if:

- (a) he dispossesses the other of the chattel, or
- (b) the chattel is impaired as to its condition, quality, or value, or
- (c) the possessor is deprived of the use of the chattel for a substantial time, or
- (d) bodily harm is caused to the possessor, or harm is caused to some person or thing in which the possessor has a legally protected interest.